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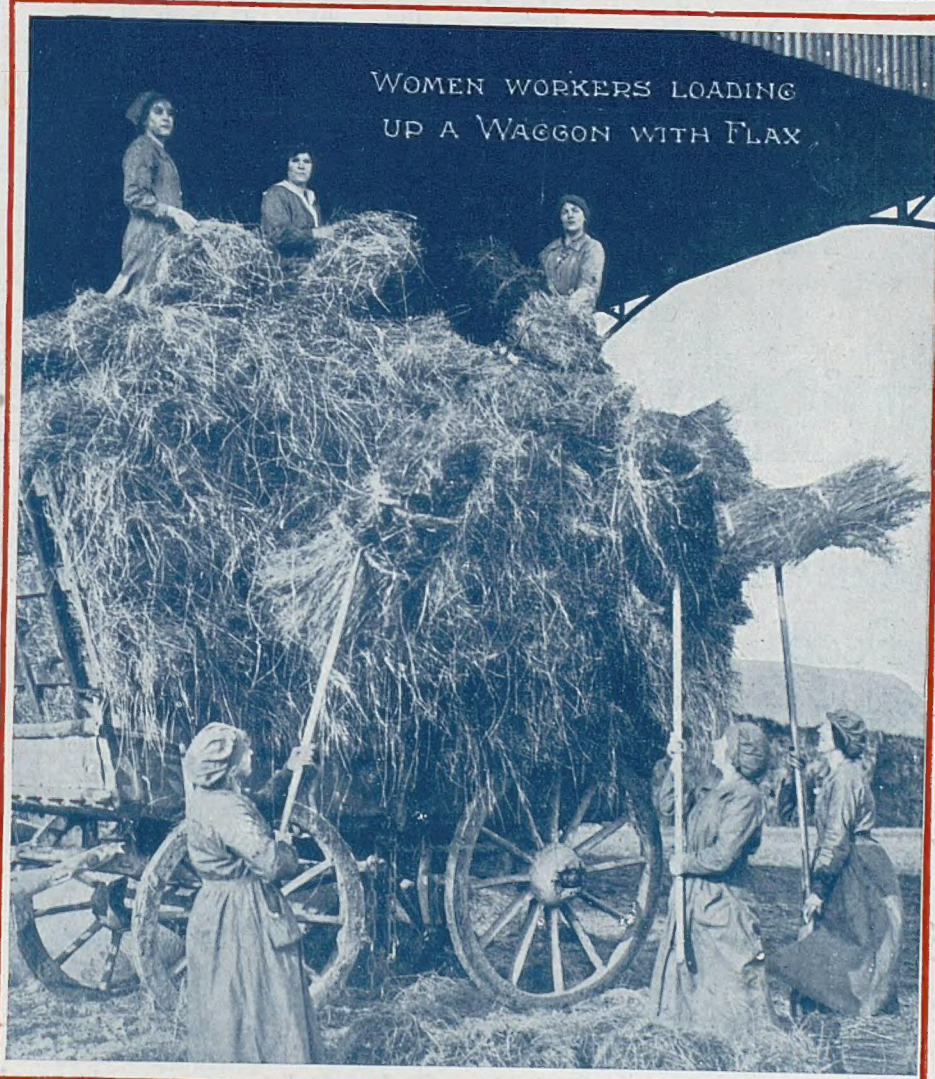
THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.
MARCH 27, 1918

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

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Every Friday.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, L

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 94
New Series]—III

The Illustrated London News

of MARCH 23 contains illustrations of—

DIGGING OUT A TANK IN PALESTINE.
MEN'S WORK AND WOMEN'S WORK IN
ENGLAND, IRELAND, FRANCE, AND
PALESTINE.

THE GREAT NEW HONG KONG RESERVOIR
AND DAM.

FRANCE HONOURING AMERICAN FLAGS.

THE WRECKED STAINED GLASS OF
RHEIMS CATHEDRAL: SALVAGE
WORK.

UNDERGROUND ON THE BRITISH FRONT:
MASTERING THE SUBSOIL.

AS SEEN FROM THE AIR: A VILLAGE
GRADUALLY DESTROYED BY SHELLS.
SOME INGENIOUS GERMAN FOOD SUBSTI-
TUTES.

ONE OF OUR PATROL SHIPS' EVERYDAY
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THE TERRAIN OF THE PALESTINE CAM-
PAIGN.

PALESTINE CONTRASTS: DESERT SAND
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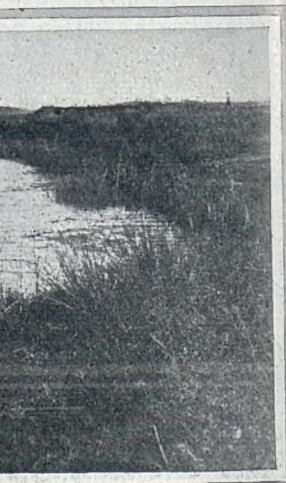


March 20, 1918

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at Petrograd for pecuniary
left destitute by the con-
of the Imperial Family.
ichael, the Tsar's brother,
The Grand Duke Nicholas
rrest.

Germany got
busy with the spoils
of Rumania, par-
ticularly the oil-
fields. At the same
time she further
extended her care
for small nations by
squeezing Holland
over shipping mat-
ters, and giving
Denmark, Sweden,
and Norway sundry
pinches of mailed
fingers.

In Palestine,
General Allenby is
still pressing for-
ward, sometimes
sharply opposed, as
at Deir Ballut and
El Mir, but always
victorious. On the
13th he again ad-
of the Jerusalem-Nablu
ur troops advanced three
ages, and again went on.
messages confirmed the
further advance of twenty-



HERE THE TURKS IN POSITION
DE BY FORDING.

will stand as one of the finest
100 casualties, they captured some
the enemy's tillery eagues beyond."

aghdadi, on the Euphrates.
al Van Deventer drove an
oluvu. The Germans desert
LONDON: MARCH 16, 1918.

STRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.
V.C. 2—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1918.

The Illustrated War News, March 27, 1918.—Part 94, New Series.

The Illustrated War News



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: A TRUCK OF AMMUNITION FOR THE GUNS NEAR YPRES.

British Official Photograph.

THE GREAT WAR.

**REPRISAL RAIDS: INTERESTING STATISTICS—PARLIAMENT PROUD OF OUR AIRMEN—
A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF RECENT WORK—WINGED WAR AND EARTH-BOUND
WAR—THE ATTACK IN THE WEST—ITALIAN INCIDENTS.**

IN view of the growing importance of carrying aerial warfare into enemy territory, Mr. Macpherson's statistical account of the work done in that direction by our airmen since October impressed the House of Commons and the public with its appropriate timeliness. It is a wonderful record. During the five months in question, thirty-eight raids were made on German towns, and in these operations forty-eight tons of explosives were dropped. Individual flights numbered upwards of 250, with a loss to us of only ten machines. The conditions of warfare had been exceptionally severe, the aviators having to contend with hazy and stormy weather, intense cold, and the difficulties of finding their way. The cold proved a very formidable obstacle—machine-guns froze,

excellent results. About the last there is no uncertainty, for the photographic work has become so efficient that fine pictorial registers are now brought back by the raiders. Some of these photographs have already been reproduced in this journal. The public is well aware that the phrase in official reports, "direct hits were observed," represents no mere romantic guess, but is ascertained fact. Bursting bombs appear unmistakably on the plate; and in the case of towns and cities, of which aerial photography gives an architectural ground-plan, the Intelligence Department is left in no doubt as to the precise localities struck.

It is possible to identify even individual buildings—as, for example, the recent instance of the Daimler works at Stuttgart. In that raid a dozen



UNDER THE COMMANDING OFFICER'S EYE: MEN OF A WELSH REGIMENT AT WORK DIGGING A TRENCH ALONG THE BATTALION FIRST LINE.—[Official Photograph.]



A BATTERY AMMUNITION-SUPPLY MOTOR-LORRY TRACTOR ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: TAKING UP FIELD-GUN SHELLS FROM A DUMP.—[Official Photograph.]

and the men suffered occasionally from frost-bite. But through it all our sky-pilots went gaily and gallantly, losing no favourable chance, and scoring

machines took part; eleven reached their objective, one failed to return. The amount of explosives dropped on that occasion was as

follows: Three bombs of 112 lb., and nine of 2842 lb. In all, thirty were exposed, with admiralty railway stations, munitions gas-works, and similar portance were shown to directly touched. On March 24-25. In the affair dropped over a ton of bombs direct hits on the Badisch the docks, and one on an aviators fought and drove. They sent down two German control, and returned with



ON THE WESTERN FRONT:

The statement was read by the Commons, and Mr. Macpherson if he were commander-in-Chief how enormous was of our airmen. This would gladly do. The statement are endorsed with emphasis.

In this connection it is to give a list of the raids between March 9 and 18. on the 9th; Stuttgart, Freiburg, 13th; Zweibrücken, 17th; and Mannheim necessary to consult the motto of the Air Service without a town." Even it; and as "winter pass obey and quit the howling howling elsewhere. "The

WAR.

OF OUR AIRMEN— AND EARTH-BOUND INCIDENTS.

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BRITISH WESTERN FRONT:
[Official Photograph.]

eleven reached their object—return. The amount of on that occasion was as

follows: Three bombs of 230 lb. each, sixteen of 112 lb., and nine of 40 lb.; total weight, 2842 lb. In all, thirty-six photographic plates were exposed, with admirable results. Trains, railway stations, munition and electric works, gas-works, and similar points of military importance were shown to have been closely or directly touched. On March 18, Mannheim was bombed for the third time by British airmen. The previous raids were made on Dec. 24 and Jan. 24-25. In the affair of last week our men dropped over a ton of bombs, and secured eight direct hits on the Badische Soda Factory, two on the docks, and one on another large factory. Our aviators fought and drove off enemy squadrons. They sent down two German machines out of control, and returned without loss to themselves.

and cultured Mannheim to bomb!" said the angry Teuton in a recent *Punch*. He will get many more opportunities to taste his own physic. It is the only way. The hotter war, the sooner peace. The Under-Secretary for War held out hopes that the iron-works in Lorraine would not be forgotten, as weather conditions improve.

Nor did these exploits exhaust the work of the airmen. Besides the raids upon German towns, the usual attacks upon enemy posts and bases went forward at accelerated pace on every possible day. The week opened with great activity, and on the first of the days here included fighting was intense during the morning, slackening slightly in the afternoon. After dark, billets were heavily bombed. Next day, aerodromes came in for their share of the 15½ tons of explosives representing



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: ONE OF HINDENBURG'S FORMER ENTRENCHED LINES NOW TRAVERSED BY A BRITISH BATTLEFIELD ROAD.—[Official Photograph.]

The statement was received with enthusiasm by the Commons, and Mr. Joynton Hicks asked Mr. Macpherson if he would convey to the Commander-in-Chief how enormously proud the House was of our airmen. This Mr. Macpherson said he would gladly do. The sentiments of Parliament are endorsed with emphasis by the nation.

In this connection it may not be out of place to give a list of the German towns bombed between March 9 and 18. These were: Mayence, on the 9th; Stuttgart, 10th; Coblenz, 12th; Freiburg, 13th; Zweibrücken, 16th; Kaiserslautern, 17th; and Mannheim, 18th. Were it not necessary to consult the Clerk of the Weather, the motto of the Air Service would be "No day without a town." Even so, they come very near it; and as "winter passes off" and the "blasts obey and quit the howling hill" there will be more howling elsewhere. "The fiends! Our so peaceful

the twenty-four hours' unloading. The localities attacked were round about Douai, Menin, and St. Quentin. Thereafter some mist interfered for a time with operations; but on the 18th the aeroplanes got to business again, bombing Busigny railway station and two aerodromes—one of these the home of big hostile bombing-machines. Night-flying machines went out later and dropped 600 more bombs on Gotha-nests, dumps, and billets.

The event of the week on the British Western Front was the opening, on the morning of the 21st, of what is apparently the long advertised German offensive—heralded by a German bombardment along sixty miles of front. Infantry attacks, with very severe fighting, followed, delivered in mass-formations as usual, and costing the enemy correspondingly heavy losses. Outposts were, of course, driven in, but, as Sir Douglas Haig

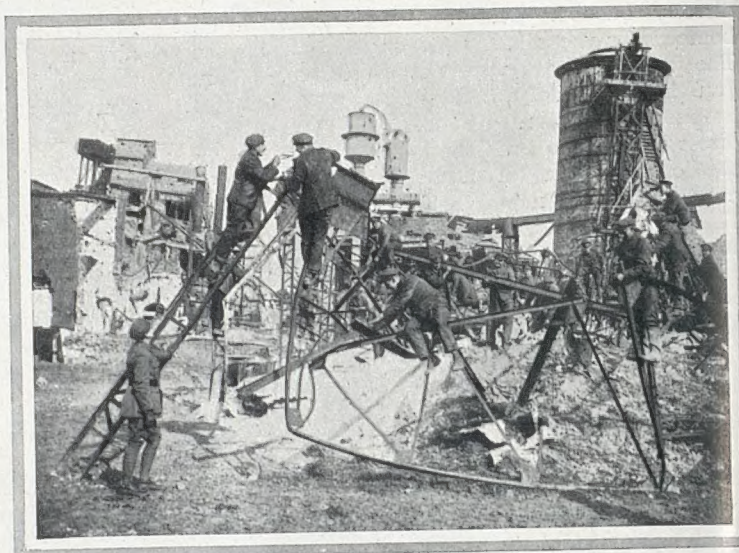
reported, "On no part of the long front of the attack did the enemy attain his objectives."

On the Belgian Front, on the 18th, at dawn, the Germans launched powerful offences in the neighbourhood of Nieuport, Dixmude, and Mercken. Towards Nieuport the enemy gained a footing in some forward trenches, but was soon driven out. They got in also on a short trench sector on the western bank of the Yser. Their flame-throwers aided these first rushes; but the Belgians, counter-attacking in broad daylight, recaptured all that had been temporarily lost and gave the enemy severe punishment.

On the same day English troops made a successful raid at Achenville, good patrol work was done at Zonnebeke, while enemy guns were again active at the Bapaume-Cambrai road, and more active than usual against our forward areas in the Armentières and Ypres sectors. The enemy carried out raids at Poelcapelle. On the 19th, on the southern extremity of the Cambrai front, English troops came back with prisoners from successful raids. The Portuguese did likewise at Neuve Chapelle; hostile raiders were driven off at Armentières. The gun-fire remained as before in the sectors already mentioned. On the night of the 19th-20th Portuguese troops repulsed raids

Poelcapelle. These attacks were beaten off with loss.

On the French front the usual activities prevailed, now at this point, now at that, the artillery tempest meanwhile rising and falling on all



BRITISH WESTERN FRONT TROOPS COLLECTING BATTLEFIELD SALVAGE MATERIAL: REMOVING STEEL GIRDERS FROM A DESTROYED FRENCH FACTORY.—[Official Photograph.]



LAUNDRY DAY WITH A BATTLE-LINE BRITISH DETACHMENT ON THE WESTERN FRONT: HANGING OUT THE WASHING TO DRY AMONG THE DÉBRIS OF A FRENCH FACTORY.—[Official Photograph.]

at Fauquissant, north of Neuve Chapelle. On the 20th the enemy attacked two posts of ours south of Passchendaele and two north of

sectors—Chemin des Dames, Champagne, and on the Meuse. On the night of the 16th-17th our Allies penetrated enemy trenches to a depth of 1500 yards at Bois de Malancourt, north-west of Verdun, and took 160 prisoners. On the 18th, raids were smartly repulsed at Juvincourt and Corbeny; artillery "fairly vigorous" at Samogneux, Bezonvaux, and in Lorraine. On the 19th, near Rheims, trenches were destroyed on five-eighths of a mile. Artillery was violent at Hill 344. French aviators dropped eleven tons of bombs in two days on enemy bases. On the 20th, a strong attack at Arracourt, in Lorraine, was frustrated by hand-to-hand fighting. Other attacks were checked completely at Brulé Wood, in the Woevre, and at Souain, in Champagne.

On the Italian front, the 18th brought livelier artillery duels and patrol encounters about Montello, Zenson, and Nervesa, where enemy working parties were dispersed by machine-gun fire. The aviators engaged in several aerial combats on the right bank of the Piave, and shot down five enemy machines. Livenzia aerodrome was again bombed. The artillery was active at many points.

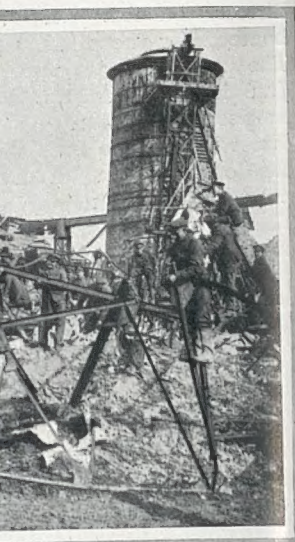
LONDON: MARCH 23, 1918.



A SPAHI IN PALESTINE

Detachments of the Western Allies with the columns of General Allenby, on the occasion of the British entry into Jerusalem, both French and British, with our own during the State of Palestine in the vicinity of the Jaffa

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at the usual activities pre-
at, now at that, the artillery
rising and falling on all



ECTING BATTLEFIELD SALVAGE
FROM A DESTROYED FRENCH
[photograph.]

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tillery was active at many

LONDON: MARCH 23, 1918.

Our Allies at the front in Palestine.



A SPAHI IN PALESTINE: A NATIVE TROOPER OF THE FRENCH ALGERIAN ARMY CORPS.

Detachments of the Western Allies' forces are serving in Palestine with the columns of General Allenby's army. As will be remembered, on the occasion of the British Commander-in-Chief's formal entry into Jerusalem, both French and Italian troops had a part with our own during the State ceremony. After mentioning the presence in the vicinity of the Jaffa Gate, and in conjunction with

the guard of honour, of "men from English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish counties," and "Australian and New Zealand horsemen," Mr. Massey, the war correspondent, added this: "Inside the walls were 20 French and 20 Italian troops from the detachments sent by their countries to take part in the Palestine operations." The French and Italian commanders entered with General Allenby.



At a British Bombing-School England during S



AT PRACTICE, HELMETED AS IN ACTION: FOLLOWING UP

Smoke-bombs made their first appearance in the war after the close of the deadlock trench-warfare on the Aisne, when the Allies began their series of thrusts forward and breaks-in along the German entrenched lines of front, inaugurated by the advance on the Somme and Ancre in July 1916. They were used both as hand-missiles to assist rushes of troops at close

SMOKE-BOMBS JUST THROWN—

quarters, and also by the enemy largely during action while the assailants were bombers in England include smoke-gren

Bombing-School England during Smoke-Bomb Practice.



AS IN ACTION: FOLLOWING UP A
rock trench-warfare on the Aisne, when the
trenched lines of front, inaugurated by the
-missiles to assist rushes of troops at the

SMOKE-BOMBS JUST THROWN—TAKING COVER BEHIND THE SMOKE.
quarters, and also by the enemy largely to form smoke-screens, special shells, fired by the German artillery to cover withdrawals
during action while the assailants were still at a distance. Both sides employ smoke-bombs at the present time, and schools for
bombers in England include smoke-grenade drill in the courses of instruction.—[Photograph by Bassano.]

At a British Bombing School in England.



AT THE SCHOOL HEADQUARTERS: MEMBERS OF THE INSTRUCTION STAFF; OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

As behind the front in Flanders and Northern France, on the fringe of the war-area, there are numerous bombing schools for the instruction locally of men serving in the lines with their regiments, there are, in like manner, numerous bombing schools all over Great Britain. They are organised in the various "Commands," or Territorial districts allotted to the charge of

general officers for recruiting and training purposes, which include groups of military centres, camps, and garrisons, and regimental and battalion depôts and schools of special instruction for purposes of the war. In previous issues we have given illustrations of soldiers practising bomb-throwing, both with dummy and with "live" bombs of the ordinary explosive type.—[Photos. by Bassano.]

In Germany



ON A CAMP

The Lewis gun, with its rapid fire, has, through its terrific range, become a weapon for bush and veldt. Fighters of the King's African Rifles use as battle-line pieces. A Lewis gun is seen in the above photograph.

and.



FF; OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

and training purposes, which include camps, and garrisons, and regimental pools of special instruction for purposes issues we have given illustrations of wing, both with dummy and with explosive type.—[Photos. by Bassano.]

In German East Africa: A Weapon of Supreme Value.



ON A CAMP PRACTICE-RANGE: A LEWIS-GUN K.A.R. SQUAD AND BRITISH OFFICERS.

The Lewis gun, with its ready portability and general handiness, has, through its terrific rapidity of fire, proved itself an ideal weapon for bush and veldt actions in East Africa. Our sturdy fighters of the King's African Rifles have taken quickly to their use as battle-line pieces. A party of K.A.R., with British officers, is seen in the above photograph, apparently at a camp practice-

ground. "Pumping lead" was the expressive phrase that the Soudanese Arabs used to employ in talking of the battlefield effect of the old-time, comparatively speaking, Gatlings, Nordenfelts, Gardners, etc., with which the soldiers of Lord Wolseley's Nile campaign were equipped. In East Africa our Maxims and Lewis guns have proved yet more deadly and efficient "pumpers of lead."



future Marksmen of the Empire: Eastbourne School



WINNERS OF THE IMPERIAL CHALLENGE SHIELD AND A MESSAGE FROM THE

Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, who is an ex-Grenadier Guardsman, a former commandant of a Grenadier Guards battalion, and also of the regiment as a whole, as President of the National Rifle Association (under whose auspices the Bisley Meeting is held), has throughout the war shown exceptional interest in school and cadet corps rifle practice. As President of the

Eastbourne School



LORD CHEYLESMORE AT THE PRE

N.R.A., he visited Eastbourne to pres
testimony to their achievement in w
King sent St. Cyprian's a message o

f the Empire: R

Eastbourne School Cadet Corps' Achievement.



LORD CHEYLESMORE AT THE PRESENTATION TO ST. CYPRIAN'S SCHOOL CADET CORPS.

N.R.A., he visited Eastbourne to present the Imperial Challenge Shield to the Cadets of St. Cyprian's Preparatory School, in testimony to their achievement in winning the trophy in an open competition in which 224 school teams participated. The King sent St. Cyprian's a message of congratulation, read to the assembled boys by Lord Cheylesmore.—[Photograph by Lavis.]

AND A MESSAGE FROM THE
ndant of a Grenadier Guards battalion,
nder whose auspices the Bisley Meeting
ps rifle practice. As President of the

“The Stones of Venice” Protected against Bombs.

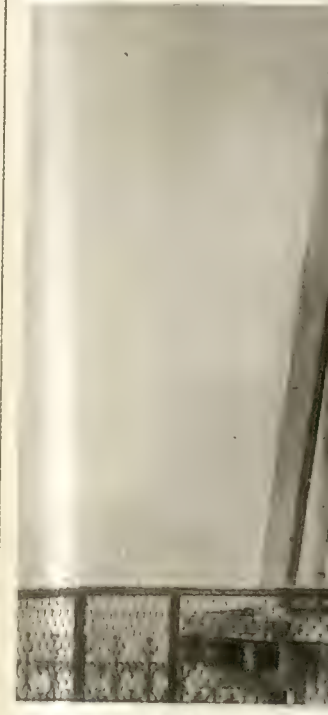


PROTECTION FOR VENICE: THE DOGES' PALACE AND ST. MARK'S; THE PALACE COURTYARD.

The architectural treasures of Venice have been protected as far as may be from the air-vandals by sand-bags and brickwork and other coverings. The great air-raid on the night of February 26, when 300 bombs were dropped, was the forty-fifth which Venice had endured, and several famous churches were damaged. “The details given in the official statement,” writes Mr. Ward Price,

“set one free to refer to the extremely narrow escape which the Doges' Palace had. Fifteen bombs fell near it, fortunately into the waters of the lagoon . . . one, indeed, according to some reports . . . missing by very little the Bridge of Sighs. Another building . . . the destruction of which was deliberately attempted, is the Rialto Bridge.”—[French Official Photographs.]

Paris



PROTECTION FOR FRENCH

As in Venice, so in Paris, the authorities have protected buildings and sculptures with sand-bags from enemy aircraft. In this connection the commander of the German air force has said: “It is true that the aerobics of January 30-31, March 8-9,

Bombs.



PALACE COURTYARD.

...nely narrow escape which the
fell near it, fortunately into
indeed, according to some re-
the Bridge of Sighs. Another
ch was deliberately attempted,
[Official Photographs.]

Paris Monuments Protected against Bombs.



PROTECTION FOR FRENCH MONUMENTS: THE MARLY HORSES AT THE TUILERIES; THE "RIFONE."

As in Venice, so in Paris, the authorities have protected famous
buildings and sculptures with sand-bags and otherwise against bombs
from enemy aircraft. In this connection it may be recalled that
the commander of the German air forces was recently reported to
have said: "It is true that the aerial attack on Paris on the
nights of January 30-31, March 8-9, and March 11-12 had no

direct military aims in view, and that they also were not directed
against the fortress, but against the City of Paris. The French
have no reason to be indignant, as these attacks were a punishment
for the enemy's attacks last Christmas Eve and in January. . . .
We are now waiting to see whether the French Government will
take these severe penalties to heart."—[French Official Photographs.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XCIV.—THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

A HIGHLAND LINGUIST.

BARRALLIER of the 71st, was down on his luck. It was the subaltern's usual trouble, the old story—a purse not over-well filled; and in the Peninsula, with its incidental gaieties, the pleasant summer weather of the South, and the jolly, happy-go-lucky, Charles O'Malley way of life in the intervals of hard campaigning, not to be flush was a double misfortune. It was May, the route had been full of interest, and the march from Abrantes picturesque. The Lieutenant had an eye for the fascinations of the old Portuguese towns and fortresses through which he passed.

On the 19th of the merry month his brigade stormed the forts of Almoraz and took three hundred prisoners. Therein, as it turned out, lay further worry for the sub., as he was to discover during the halt at Truxillo.

"Colonel Cadogan wishes to see you, Sir."

"The deuce he does!" said the Lieutenant to

But he was in no row, it appeared. The Colonel was not on the seat of judgment.

"Ah, Mr. Barrallier, I have a little mission for you."

Come, this was not so bad! But the Lieutenant's face fell as the Colonel went on to explain.

"You are aware that the French Commandant whom we took prisoner at Almoraz was allowed to keep two officers in attendance on him—his aide and a surgeon. Orders have now come to send these two prisoners to Lisbon under the safeguard of an officer. I wish you to undertake the duty. Should you, however, fall in on the road with Lieutenant Langstaff of ours, who is now proceeding to Lisbon on sick leave, you are to hand the prisoners over

to him." The subaltern saluted and withdrew, his heart in his boots. First of all, it was abominable to have to leave one's regiment in the height of a campaign; and secondly, this



ON THE ITALIAN PIAVE FRONT: ONE OF THE ITALIAN NAVY'S ARMED PONTON RAFTS AND A STEAM LAUNCH ON THE LOWER PIAVE.—[Italian Naval Official Photograph.]



ON THE ITALIAN PIAVE FRONT: A PONTON-RAFT, MOUNTING MEDIUM-CALIBRE NAVAL GUNS, ON A CANAL OF THE LOWER PIAVE.—[Italian Naval Official Photograph.]

himself. "What's up now, I wonder?" "Very well," he remarked to the orderly who brought the message, and off he hurried to the Chief's quarters.

prisoner-escort business was, of all in the world, just the most awkward thing that could have happened to Barrallier at the moment. For it

(Continued overleaf.)

America



AT A RAILWAY CENTRE: U

The Americans have been able to send a large number of their large and powerful rail engines on the French railway systems, in much of which we have very greatly assisted our Allies at the beginning of the war, by shipping across engines, trucks, vans, and carriages and

LIGHT INFANTRY.

row, it appeared. The
seat of judgment.
I have a little mission

so bad! But the Lieu-
colonel went on to explain.

"You are aware
that the French
Commandantwhom
we took prisoner
at Almoraz was
allowed to keep two
officers in attend-
ance on him—his
aide and a surgeon.
Orders have now
come to send these
two prisoners to
Lisbon under the
safeguard of an
officer. I wish you
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duty. Should you,
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the road with Lieu-
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NAVAL GUNS, ON A CANAL

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(Continued overleaf)

America's Help with Locomotives to France.



AT A RAILWAY CENTRE: U.S. ENGINEERS ASSEMBLING ENGINES UNDER COVER; FINISHING DETAILS.

The Americans have been able to send across the Atlantic a number of their large and powerful railway engines for war-work on the French railway systems, in much the same manner that we have very greatly assisted our Allies in France from the very beginning of the war, by shipping across the Channel railway engines, trucks, vans, and carriages and rolling stock of every

kind. As everybody knows, that, in addition to the railway equip-ment supplies sent for campaign purposes yet further afield, to Egypt and Mesopotamia for instance, is one of the reasons for the curtailment of the train services all over the United Kingdom. With the material, also, have gone railway staffs, in addition to the railway men at the Front with the colours.—[Official Photographs.]

was the custom for officers on that duty to defray all expenses of the journey out of their own pockets, never permitting their captives to pay for anything.

The Lieutenant mounted his horse. His man walked at his stirrup. The prisoners rode the mules. The escorting officer felt very mulish himself, and was not far from sulks. His prisoners,



DURING THE COAST CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL ALLENBY'S ARMY IN
PALESTINE: QUITTING ENTRENCHED LINES.

like good Frenchmen, tried to be agreeable. They were both Provençals, and pleasant fellows. But their guardian would give them nothing but a curt "yes" or "no." Accordingly, they soon left him out of the conversation, and talked to each other in their native dialect, the Provençal of the Var.

Little did they dream that the young Highland officer at their side had more than French of Stratford-atte-Bowe—more even than French of Paris. He forgot his worries, sat up in his saddle, and began to take notice. What was that the aide-de-camp was saying?

"Cy vourian à que soun sabre ; n'en serian bon leau quite"—which is, being interpreted, "If we wished, we could easily get rid of him ; he has only his sword."

Barrallier reined up at the words, and, looking hard at his companions, remarked, "Messieurs, avan de parla un lengage, aurias dugu vous informa, ce la personne emè que sias, vous compnren pas"—that is, "Gentlemen, before you speak a language, you ought to be certain that the person with whom you happen to be does not understand it."

"I am here," Barrallier continued, "simply and solely to protect you from the peasantry, and I am very sorry indeed to find that there should be any bad feeling on your part—for, gentlemen,

"I need hardly remind you that I have but to hold my finger up and you would find yourselves in no very enviable position. Of course, you might assassinate me, but what would become of you afterwards?"

Provençal of the Var on the tongue of a Highland officer gave the prisoners a chastening shock. At last the doctor spoke—

" Might I make bold to ask
your name ? "

The Lieutenant gave it.

Another thunderbolt ! Æsculapius leaped off his mule, and, running up, embraced his gaoler.

"We are cousins!" he cried. "I am Dr. Arteau, of Toulon—I am related by marriage to your father's family."

Relations now became as cordial as they had been strained before. That evening, during dinner at Talavera, Dr. Arteau asked his kinsman why he had seemed so cross at the outset. Barrallier confessed the fiscal difficulty, and the Provençals at once put their hands in their pockets. But the Lieutenant would not permit them to pay. He had, luckily, enough for the moment, and he would uphold Army custom to the last peseta. Barrallier had at the back of his mind the Colonel's

saving clause, which was his one loophole. Accordingly, when dinner was over, he went out and made some inquiries. By great good fortune, he heard that Lieutenant Langstaff was in Talavera. Barrallier lost no time in seeking his brother officer



DURING THE COAST CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL ALLENBY'S ARMY IN
PALESTINE: TROOPS FORMING UP IN A WADI.

out, and to him he handed over the prisoners. He was relieved, yet sorry; for the adventure in its latter part had been very agreeable.

Next morning saw the end. The members of the party took their several ways—the Frenchmen to further detention, the Lieutenant to rejoin the 71st.



"Hold the F



GIRLS OF THE L

The women of England are just as strong as a man. They do the most important and valuable work which has been left since the Great War enlisted the men. On March 19, some of the healthiest, happy-looking girls, and

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GENERAL ALLENBY'S ARMY IN
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"Hold the Home front!"—The Queen and the Land Girls.



GIRLS OF THE LAND ARMY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE: REVIEWED BY HER MAJESTY.

The women of England are justifying the assertion that physically a woman is as strong as a man, and capable of doing the unexpected and valuable work which she has been asked to undertake since the Great War enlisted the services of so large a number of men. On March 19, some of the Women's Land Army—strong, healthy, happy-looking girls, marched to Buckingham Palace,

headed by a handsome girl "divinely tall," picturesque in a long coat, knee-breeches, and leggings, and carrying a big banner. In the procession were forester girls, motor-tractor girls, and storage girls. The Queen talked with several of them, and showed special interest in the motor-tractor girls, two of whom hold the Wiltshire County Championship for Ploughing.—[Photos. by C.N.]



for Teaching Special Trades to french Disabled Soldiers.



AT THE ÉCOLE JOFFRE, PARIS: IN A TOY-PAINTING ATELIER; MAIMED SOLDIERS ON METAL-WORK.

In France, as in England, everything that can be thought of, and is practicable, is being done to train and help disabled soldiers in various callings by means of which they may be able to earn a livelihood. Many institutions devoted to that particular purpose have been established, and are in working order in the cities and towns all over France. Our illustrations show two scenes in the

workshops, one of these institutions, the "École Joffre," which exists for very much the same purposes in essentials as our own "Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops." At both institutions disabled soldiers work at making useful articles and toys. As is common knowledge, the British toy trade was practically monopolised by Germany before the war.—[French Official Photographs.]

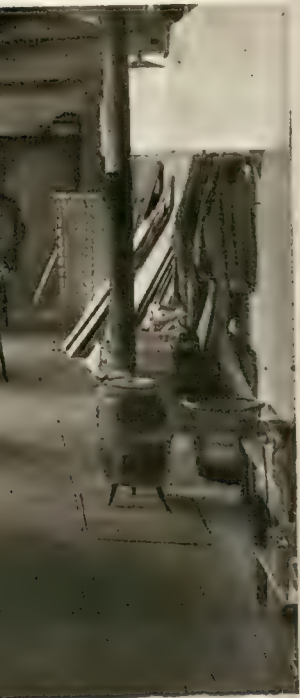


Ireland

THE NEW LEADER OF

Mr. John Dillon was elected Leader of the Opposition in succession to the late Mr. J. P. O'Donnell, who died in 1917. Mr. Dillon led the anti-Parnellite movement as successor to Mr. Justin M. Redmond in the latter year, on

led Soldiers.



SOLDIERS ON METAL-WORK.

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Ireland and Her future In and After the War.



THE NEW LEADER OF THE IRISH PARTY, MR. REDMOND'S SUCCESSOR: MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P.

Mr. John Dillon was elected Leader of the Irish Party on March 12, in succession to the late Mr. John Redmond. He is 67 years of age, and first entered Parliament in 1880. From 1896 to 1900, Mr. Dillon led the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish Nationalists, as successor to Mr. Justin McCarthy. He gave place to Mr. Redmond in the latter year, on the reunion of the Irish Party.

Speaking at Enniskillen on March 16, Mr. Dillon declared that he had accepted his post of Leader "not as champion of civil war or disorder, but as champion of the party whose ideal was to obliterate for ever the religious dissension and party conflict which had been the curse of the Irish nation for so long."—[Photo. by Haines.]

The Devilry of the Germans in the Country Districts



THE MALIGNANT, WANTON DESTRUCTION OF PEASANTS' PROPERTY TO DEPRIVE THEM OF EARNING THEIR DAILY BREAD

"For miles and scores of miles, one travels through deserted battlefields, and there is not a village standing, nor a house; but only relics of old trenches and earthworks and wire entanglements, and machine-gun posts where thousands of men once fought in great slaughter." So Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, describes, speaking of one part of the war-area recently visited by him. At many places, as other enemy, with hundreds of mutilated even harrows and the iron or wood

Germans in the Country Districts of the Western front.



J. Raymond Koenig

TS' PROPERTY TO DEPRIVE THEM
not a village standing, nor a house; but
posts where thousands of men once fought
of one part of the war-area recently visited

EARNING THEIR DAILY BREAD: WRECKED AND DESTROYED FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

by him. At many places, as other correspondents tell us, extend acres of cut-down fruit trees and orchards, destroyed by the enemy, with hundreds of mutilated agricultural implements of the peasantry, farm carts and wagons, ploughs by the hundred, even harrows and the iron or wooden field-troughs out of which cattle and sheep feed.—[Drawn by J. Raymond Koenig.]

flax-Growing as a State War Industry.



A FACTORY: SPREADING STALKS TO DRY; THE RETTING TANK FOR DECOMPOSING THE STALKS.

The flax industry, organised in Somerset by the Board of Agriculture to supplement supplies, and as far as possible make good the deficiency for war purposes resulting from the defection of Russia under present conditions, is being largely extended. The flax, after being cut, goes through the processes of drying and de-seeding, retting and scutching. In the upper illustration women

are seen spreading flax stalks in the open to lie out exposed to weather. The coarser stalks go to the scutching machine for de-threading, and the finer to the retting tank (see the lower illustration), where they are steeped in water in the open for between a fortnight and a month, according to temperature. Thence, in turn, these are taken to the scutching machine.—[Photos. by S. and G.]



WORKERS AT A

In these illustrations are seen the processes of flax growing as a state war industry. The establishment at Yeovil, in Somerset, is seen feeding and mind. stalks of the plant are broken in the scutching machine to take the fibre.

try.



DECOMPOSING THE STALKS.

in the open to lie out exposed to go to the scutching machine for to the retting tank (see the lower) in water in the open for between according to temperature. Thence, in scutching machine.—[Photos. by S. and G.]

flax-Growing as a State War Industry.



WORKERS AT A FACTORY: A STALK-BREAKING MACHINE FEEDING SCUTCHING MACHINES.

In these illustrations are seen processes in the preparation or manufacture of flax for war uses at the Board of Agriculture's new establishment at Yeovil, in Somersetshire. In the upper illustration lads are seen feeding and minding a breaking machine, where the stalks of the plant are broken in order to enable the all-important scutching machine to take the fibres or threads. Scutching machines

at work are seen in the lower. The threads are here removed from the flax stalks, the finer being used for linen manufacture, and the coarser for rope and string. The process consists of placing the flax in handfuls over an upright slab, where, by means of revolving wooden blades, the fibres are beaten until all the "bone" is cleared from them.—[Photos. by S. and G.]



An Event that Hardened the War Spirit of



SINGING "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER" OVER THE GRAVES OF LOST COMRADES: AMERICAN soldiers landed on the island of Argyl, Scotland, after the sinking of the transport "Tuscania" off the Irish coast on the night of February 5, when a number of American soldiers on board lost their lives. It was stated at the time that the

United States: T



SOLDIERS LANDED ON THE ISLAND of Argyl. In the right background ship carried 117 officers and 2060 crew, and 3 passengers; 126 bodies of Argyl.

War Spirit of

United States: The Burial of "Tuscania" Victims.



VES OF LOST COMRADES: AMERICAN
could have better produced that effect
and sunk off the Irish coast on the
It was stated at the time that the

SOLDIERS LANDED ON THE ISLAND OF ISLAY AFTER THE SINKING OF THE TRANSPORT "TUSCANIA."

ship carried 117 officers and 2060 other ranks. Many of the rescued landed in Scotland, including 7 officers and 10 of the crew, and 3 passengers; 126 bodies were recovered and buried. Our photograph was taken in the island of Islay, off the coast of Argyll. In the right background are some local volunteers who fired a salute over the graves.—[Photograph by C.N.]

THE NEW WARRIORS: XXV.—G.O.C. "HOMERS."

WHEN the Heavies have cut the telephone-wire, even down to the armoured cables, and the barrage is death to runners, and the smoke-bombs, the gas, and the confusion of fighting prevent visible and even light signalling—the pigeons get through.

When something becomes ungummed in the wireless, and the spotter machine has the very "sitter" of a target far beneath—if only he can get the news back to the guns—the pigeons take it through.

When most things are jammed on the submarine, and with dumb engines she lays helplessly a-wallow in the sea far from sight and help, unable to speak, the pigeons go home with the S.O.S.

From the advance cyclists out on patrol, and the raiding party that has bumped its way deep into the German line, to the drifter locating "suspicious submarine track" and the tramp skipping for cover from U-boat guns, the pigeons speed baseward to carry the news, to call the guns, to spur up destruction, and to clamour for help.

The pigeon is the rival to Marconi, and does

service as yeoman. Asaph is of opinion that it is all due to him, and has a dropsical pride in consequence.

At one time, before the Kaiser thought of sending an ultimatum to Asaph, he was an amiable sort of man, inclined to dribble bird-seed from a score of points if you hit him on the back. He used to utter monologues about pigeons—"Homers," and other strange names, he called 'em; but, being unversed, I shall not attempt to reproduce his utterances—though they seemed to me more bitter than golf. When war began he went aside and thought, and then vanished into the unutterable khakiness that took hold of the land. The other day I saw him standing in the sunlight with a thousand wings aflash like flames about his head. And he said to me, "Oh, didn't you know? I'm G.O.C. 'Homers.' What do you think of my Army Group?"

Asaph's Army Group at that moment was made up by a jumble of old and outraged motor-buses. One had to look at them twice to recall that once they queened it in splendid impudence

[Continued overleaf.]



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: A BRITISH OFFICER SEATED IN A GERMAN "ALBATROS" SCOUT AEROPLANE FORCED DOWN WITHIN OUR LINES BY HIM.

Official Photograph.



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: A GERMAN "ALBATROS," AS BROUGHT DOWN INTACT WITHIN OUR LINES—EXPLORING THE PRIZE.—[Official Photograph.]



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CAMBRAI VICTOR AND

The two Western Front British are soldiers whose names are everybody in England, and all specially interesting to all Cam is, of course, the famous leader at Cambrai. He has served at

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[Continued overleaf.]



WN INTACT WITHIN

At the front with Our Armies in France.



CAMBRAI VICTOR AND CANADA'S LEADER: GENERALS SIR JULIAN BYNG.(L.) AND SIR ARTHUR CURRIE.

The two Western Front British Generals seen here in conversation are soldiers whose names are as familiar as household words to everybody in England, and all over the Empire at large, and very specially interesting to all Canadians. General Sir Julian Byng is, of course, the famous leader of the successful offensive battle at Cambrai. He has served at the Front from the early trying days

of the retreat from Mons. There, he did marvels in keeping the enemy at bay and covering the retirement of our infantry. Later, as Commander of the Canadian Army in France, he won enthusiastic admiration. General Sir Arthur Currie, who now commands the Canadians in France, brilliantly won his rank step by step. He is a Canadian, and deservedly idolised.—[Canadian War Records.]

from Peckham to Oxford Circus and the uttermost ends of Shepherd's Bush. The seats on the roof had vanished, and in their place had been erected a cage, and the cage was positively a-flutter with wings. But that was not all. The old 'buses were not merely homes for "Homers," but for the keepers of the birds. The inside had become a travelling caravan in which the three or four men, including the chauffeur, who represented the staff per 'bus, live, sleep, and have their being. Asaph commands them and all the 'buses in his area.

These 'buses are the homes to which the pigeons fly from the trenches, covering the journey at the rate of a mile in two-and-something minutes. When they arrive they announce themselves, for, entering through a special trap, they ring a bell, and at once a pigeon expert nips aloft

wherever that home may find itself in the course of circumstances; but some may wander, others may fall wounded by the wayside, and yet others have been led astray by the Grand Passion. For this reason the duplicated message, when sent, is not divided among the sexes, but conveyed by one gender only. Two males or two females of pigeon may go together, but never one of each. It would never do to have A Great Offensive held up while Romeo strayed with Juliet down the shrapnel-sprayed paths of dalliance, and in this respect there is the danger of the Scarlet Woman.

Another fact that Asaph begs me to bear in mind is that pigeons can't bear being bored. To take pigeons to the front line and keep them there in their baskets until something really worth while happens is not good for them; they become stale. It is necessary to release them after certain



ON THE FRENCH VOSGES FRONT, WHERE WINTER CONDITIONS STILL HOLD: A MULE TRANSPORT TRAIN COMPANY LEAVING ITS STABLES WITH A CONVOY OF PROVISIONS.—[Photograph by Moreau.]

to the cage to collect the message. This is sent off to the nearest signals, and is put across the wires to H.Q., or whatever destination, at once.

The pigeons themselves are taken to the front line, or over the front line in aeroplanes, or under the sea in submarines, in special wicker baskets—not one, but a few; for, wisely, the important message is not trusted to one bird only, but sent in duplicate: where bullets and barrages are, pigeons as well as men die. The pigeons have their own identity disc, a numbered ring about the leg, and when on service carry a neat little cylinder snapped close to the leg, in which is contained the message.

The whole strategy and tactics of pigeoning, however, does not end at this. Although they are aristocratic, highly prideful birds of distinguished pedigree, the pigeons are wayward, quite as much as human beings are wayward. They are not always and altogether reliable. On the whole, their instinct for home is unerring,

periods, so that the homing *flair* is kept in form, message or no message.

All said and done, Asaph and his birds have helped considerably towards winning the war. Asaph can give facts to support this. A bird winging its way out of a mystery of noise and smoke has often enabled reserves to be got to a critical point at a critical moment. Birds, too, have pushed their way heavily through the sweep of shrapnel, have fallen and died of wounds, but not until their message has reached the proper hands, and the help the front needed in shell fire, ammunition supplies, and so on, been sent up. Asaph tells of pigeons which have come out of the waste of the waters and have killed U-boats as certainly as if they had bombed them, or have sent M.L.s scurrying to the rescue of men in open boats who otherwise were without hope. "We're one better than wireless," he insists, "and nothing can jam us save death or flirtation."

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

The Visit of



AT A COMPLIMENT

Some of the guests and hosts at a... was given in honour of the recent Secretary of State for India, to be... photographs. Most of those seen... in leading positions. In the upper... during the singing of the Bengalee

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wayside, and yet others
the Grand Passion. For
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ULE TRANSPORT TRAIN
graph by Moreau.]

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W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

The Visit of the Secretary of State for India to Bengal.



AT A COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHEON: SINGING THE BENGALEE ANTHEM; AT TABLE.

Some of the guests and hosts at a complimentary luncheon which was given in honour of the recent visit of Mr. Montague, the Secretary of State for India, to Bengal, are shown in the above photographs. Most of those seen are notable Bengalee politicians in leading positions. In the upper photograph, of guests standing during the singing of the Bengalee "national anthem" are, reading

from left to right: Sir J. Bose, Sir P. K. Tagore, Sir K. Gupta, Sir Goanidar Banerjee, the Maharajah of Bardwan, Mr. Montague, the Hon. B. N. Bose. In the lower of the two photographs are seen, at the top end of the table in the background, side by side, Mr. Montague on the left; on the right, Mr. B. N. Bose.—[Photos. by S. and G.]

Training Disabled Soldiers to Make a Living on the Land.

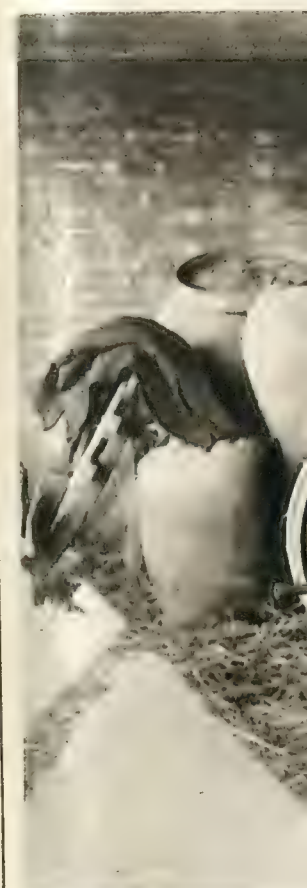


AT THE FIRST CROWN COLONY: A ONE-ARMED SOLDIER FEEDING CHICKENS; RIDDLING POTATOES.

The establishment of Crown Colonies for agricultural and farming work by wounded and discharged soldiers has been progressing steadily and successfully in several parts of the country. Partially disabled men, in cases where the disability does not incapacitate from the regular performance of the various kinds of work provided, are taken in hand by experts in the various callings at the

Colonies. After a term of probation, on being passed as proficient, they are each allotted a cottage with ten acres of ground. The illustrations on this page and on that adjoining show men at the Colony at Holbeach in Lincolnshire, which is in a flourishing condition. It takes in 1000 acres, and has a large number of men at work on it, under charge of Captain Boddy.—[Photos. by Alfieri.]

Training Dis



AT THE FIRST CR

The Discharged Soldiers' Crown Colonies. After a term of probation, on being passed as proficient, they are each allotted a cottage with ten acres of ground. The illustrations on this page and on that adjoining show men at the Colony at Holbeach in Lincolnshire, which is in a flourishing condition. It takes in 1000 acres, and has a large number of men at work on it, under charge of Captain Boddy.—[Photos. by Alfieri.]

March 27, 1918

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March 27, 1918

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 94]
[New Series]—31

Training Disabled Soldiers to Make a Living on the Land.



AT THE FIRST CROWN COLONY : ADJUSTING A PLOUGH ; REPAIRING A MOTOR-TRACTOR.

The Discharged Soldiers' Crown Colonies have been established by means of Government resources, of much the same nature as those granted in aid of the numerous army camp market gardens for local supplies, as part of the National Food Saving organisation and, incidentally, for assisting camp canteen funds. These grow large quantities of potatoes and vegetables of all kinds by means

of soldier labour. Expert guidance is available in regard to treatment of soils and technical matters. Officers who, before the war, were in business as farmers, market gardeners, and land agents, undertake the direction of local arrangements. The Army Agricultural Committee assists in regard to the provision of farm and agricultural implements and seed.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]

With General Plumer's Men "Behind the front" in Italy.



SPRING DAYS BEFORE THE FIGHTING: IN GOOD BILLETS; HELPING AMONG THE VINES.

Our men of General Plumer's reserve and support battalions, quartered in billets or cantonments among the Italian villages and lesser country towns at the "back of the Front," ought soon to be enjoying real spring weather. Spring, of course, comes to Italy much earlier than to us. Some of our readers may recall Macaulay's lines: "In April's ivory moonlight beneath the

chestnut shade"—hardly an English April experience. Incidentally, those who remember their Virgil and Horace will be interested in the lower illustration of one of our men with Italian peasant women in a vineyard. The women are "linking" the vine-branches among poplar saplings, as they do in Italy every springtime, to grow as Virgil and Horace saw them growing.—[Official Photographs.]

With General



IN SATISFACTORY QU

Mutual admiration is the order of the day in Northern Italy and our men, as in the upper illustration. It shows men long arrived in an Italian village, while from the other side of a trench with interest at the good folk.

March 27, 1918

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

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PING AMONG THE VINES.

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With General Plumer's Men "Behind the front" in Italy.



IN SATISFACTORY QUARTERS: MUTUAL ADMIRATION, SOLDIERS AND PEASANTS; IN A "MAZE."

Mutual admiration is the order of the day among the villagers of Northern Italy and our men, as, indeed, is aptly depicted in the upper illustration. It shows men of a British detachment, not long arrived in an Italian village, being stared at by the inhabitants, while from the other side of a hedge our men are staring back with interest at the good folk. Correspondents' letters from the

Italian front have told us of the warm welcome our men get everywhere from the Italian villagers, and the admiration these express and show over "Tommy." A Hampton Court suggestion will be remarked in the second illustration of officers in a maze in the grounds of an Italian villa. It was Italy that in medieval times originated mazes.—[Official Photographs.]

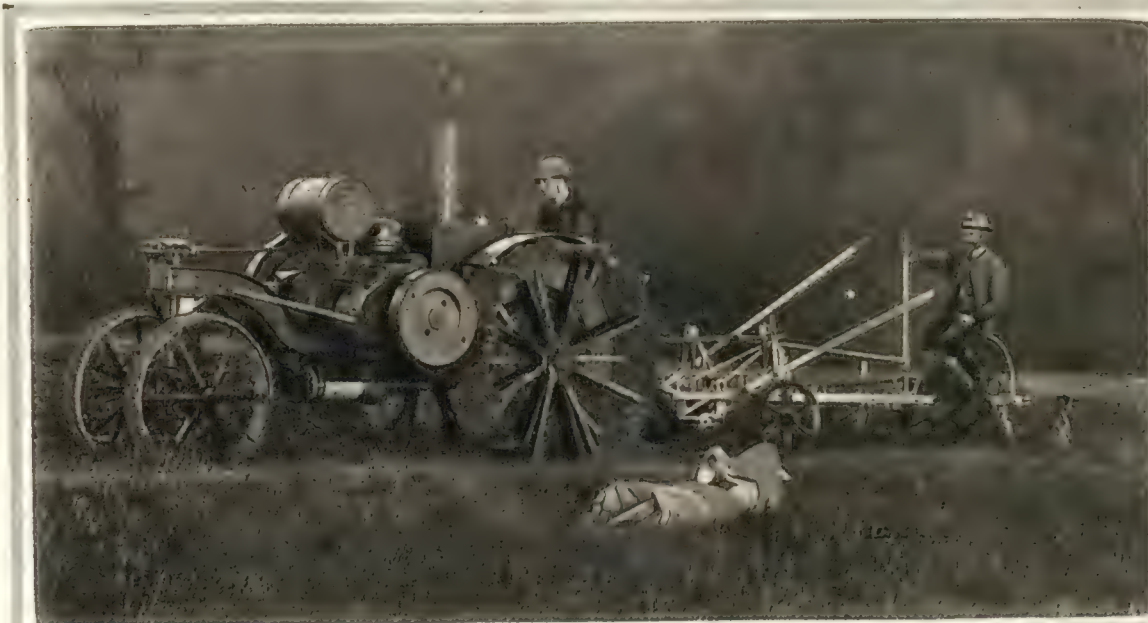
WOMEN AND THE WAR.

THE Women's Legion has already done splendid work. Probably no organised body of women workers has a finer record of usefulness, and, in a sense, they broke the ground for W.A.A.C.'s, whose activities are well known to the public. Even Lady Londonderry, who founded the Legion something like three years ago, with the object of raising a disciplined body of women whose services could be used in whatever direction they might be most useful, could scarcely have hoped for a greater success than has attended her undertaking.

The Army authorities suddenly decided to employ the services of women cooks, and the

Quite lately the body has extended its usefulness in a new direction. Its recently formed Soldiers' and Sailors' Work Section, with Lady Titchfield as Chairman, aims at establishing a permanent industry for the benefit of disabled soldiers and sailors, by training them in embroidery and allied crafts, and selling their work at the market rate. The scheme is already being worked under the Ministry of Munitions, and a training school started in Oxford Street. It is hoped gradually to establish other schools in districts where they are likely to be useful.

At first glance embroidery hardly suggests itself as a likely medium by which disabled men



WINNING THE WAR ON THE LAND: MACHINERY FIGHTING WAR IN PEACEFUL FIELDS.

As day by day the war goes on, it leaves its mark upon places hitherto associated only with peaceful pursuits. New and up-to-date methods are being employed to break up the land so that every square yard may be turned to profitable and patriotic account in the production of food. The latest mechanical inventions are also being turned to good account, as seen in our picture of a Mogul tractor, ploughing. Its labour-saving capacity is enormous.—[Photograph by J. T. Newman.]

Legion supplied them with workers of a kind that very soon dissipated any doubts that may have existed as to the wisdom of the experiment. Women were wanted in agriculture, and once again the Legion came forward with assistance. The War Office decided to employ women motor-drivers in the Mechanical Transport section, and it was not long before women motor-drivers took the wheel. There are hospital orderlies who wear the uniform of the Legion, canteen helpers who own allegiance to the same body, as well as a host of other workers who belong to an organisation formed when women in uniform—especially khaki uniform—were looked on with reserve, if not actual suspicion.

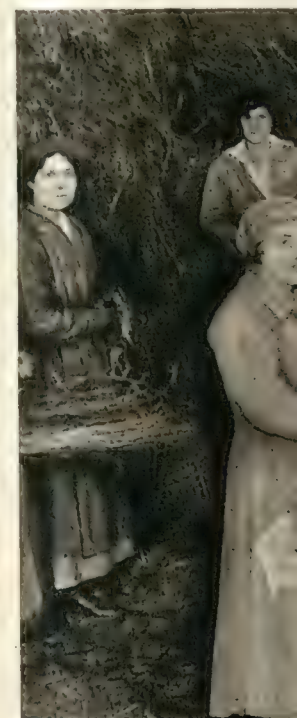
may earn their living. But it is not, perhaps, generally known that the badges which play so important a part in official dress, whether military or civilian, were usually worked by men. The war has given a tremendous stimulus to the trade. Accoutrement-makers are demanding badges faster than it is possible to supply them, and the demand is not likely to decrease.

It is not merely a question of naval and military insignia. Railway hands, tram conductors, 'busmen—all have to be provided with the badges of their craft. The disabled students at the Broderie School started by the Women's Legion are not reversing the war-time order of

[Continued overleaf.]



flax



WAR-WORKERS AT A F

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WAR.

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PEACEFUL FIELDS.

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[Continued overleaf.]

flax as a War-Munition—State Production.



WAR-WORKERS AT A FACTORY: DE-SEEDING STALKS WITH ROLLERS; A LINSEED REFINING MACHINE.

As is said elsewhere in this issue, the Board of Agriculture is extending the flax industry in England in order to provide materials for war uses. The cutting-off of Russian supplies, which had been a greatly relied-on source, it has been stated also, is one of the immediate causes of the measures. As also happens, before the war the best and finest quality of linen, such as is required

for the wings of aeroplanes, came from the Courtrai district, now amidst the devastated war-area in Northern France. A quality in the water of the River Lys is found to be particularly suitable for the process of "retting," or steeping the stalks, during which fermentation takes place, and the gum binding the fibres inside the stalks is dissolved.—[Photos. by S. and G.]

things and undertaking women's work, but are simply fitting themselves to work in an expanding industry in which men have, for some reason—for needlework would seem essentially to come within woman's sphere—played the chief part.

There is no flavour of charity about the scheme, which is to be run on purely business lines. The man who works a regimental crest in hospital which is ultimately bought by some "kind lady" may feel, in a sense, that he is an object of charity. The learner at the Broiderie School knows that, when proficient, he will take his place in the ranks of workers the fruits of whose industry have a definite market value, and meet a definite demand from a given trade.

Students who enrol for training earn nothing for the first three months. During the next three they are paid five shillings a week, and for the next three ten shillings a week, after which time they should be in a position to augment their incomes by any sum up to £2 a week. Occasionally, if the worker has been an architect's clerk, or had experience of a similar kind, his services can be utilised in the drafting and preparing department, in which case he may receive as much as £5 a week.



TRAINED "WRENS": DAME KATHERINE FURSE, WITH COMMODORE SIR R. WILLIAMS BULKELEY, R.N.R., INSPECTING W.R.N.S. OFFICERS TO BE DRAFTED TO STATIONS.—[Official Photograph.]

The scheme is intended to benefit disabled soldiers and sailors. The man with only one leg, or the man with no legs at all, is under no disadvantage at work that only requires the use of one's eyes, or even of one eye, and hands, though

even two hands are not essential to success. There are others who, though they possess their full complement of limbs, are debarred, on account of some internal injury, from taking a share in hard manual labour. To them, too, the work affords an opportunity of augmenting incomes all too small for the needs and prices of the times. Learners are, after a brief period of training,



"WRENS" IN TRAINING AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE: W.R.N.S. OFFICERS PARADING PAST THE CORPS' DIRECTOR, DAME KATHERINE FURSE, AND STAFF OFFICERS.—[Official Photograph.]

given an opportunity of withdrawing from the work if they find that it is not to their liking. If they elect to remain, they are expected to finish the course—which, by the bye, is given by an instructress provided free by the Women's Legion, who also undertake to provide the necessary equipment for the schools. The scheme is still in its infancy, but is already showing signs of developing into a healthy youngster. As has already been said, there is an enormous demand for badges of every description, and the opening for the work is not of the kind that will cease to exist after the war is over. The Women's Legion have no idea of wasting time and money on founding a temporary industry. Inquiry has shown that the work of the broiderers will always be required.

Those who have already begun work are enormously interested in their new craft. One, a worker with an injured knee, and a brewer's stenciller before the war called him to a more adventurous life, was learning motoring until he decided to learn the art of the needle. A printer with an injured spine is another pupil. He cannot stoop, nor lift the heavy formes at his old job. He is rapidly becoming an expert broiderer.—CLAUDINE CLEVE.

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TONNAGE FIGURES EQUIVALENT OF 2 PRESS C

TO a deeply interested a no less interested Geddes, speaking on his promised statement first time, official return to the public, and further but the First Lord would not be in the national interest to bring these precisely down to date. Half a loaf, however, is better, etc., and the facts and figures disclosed were sufficient to stimulate even the most sluggish. During the twelve months to Dec. 31 the world's tonnage fell by 2½ million tons net. This was exclusive of enemy-owned vessels. Of British tonnage, 3½ million tons had been sunk, the higher percentage here being main enemy attack. The enemy's claim tons was thus shown 58 per cent. So much for our marine. As regard



ON THE PALESTINE

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PALACE: W.R.N.S. OFFICERS KATHERINE FURSE, AND [photograph.]

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THE GREAT WAR.

TONNAGE FIGURES DISCLOSED—THE WORLD'S COLOSSAL SHIPPING LOSSES—THE EQUIVALENT OF 2187 1600-TON VESSELS SUNK—BRISK SEAPLANE FIGHT—GERMANS PRESS ON TO PETROGRAD AND MOSCOW—BALKAN ACTIVITY.

TO a deeply interested House of Commons, and a no less interested country, Sir Eric Geddes, speaking on the Navy Estimates, made his promised statement on shipbuilding. For the first time, official returns of tonnage were given to the public, and further returns were promised; but the First Lord made the reservation that it would not be in the national interest to bring these precisely down to date. Half a loaf, however, is better, etc., and the facts and figures disclosed were sufficient to stimulate even the most sluggish. During the twelve months to Dec. 31 the world's tonnage fell by 2½ million tons net. This was exclusive of enemy-owned vessels. Of British tonnage, 3½ million tons had been sunk, the higher percentage here being due to the fact that the main enemy attack was against our shipping. The enemy's claim to have sunk 9½ million tons was thus shown to be exaggerated by 58 per cent. So much for the hole knocked in our marine. As regards the other side of the

account, the First Lord had some fair encouragement to offer. He said that during the last quarter of 1917 the Allies came within 100,000 tons per month of making good their losses. Of the losses, 75 per cent. was being made good by our Allies. As regards the increase of production, the fourth quarter of last year showed an output of

420,000 tons, as against 213,000 for the corresponding period of 1916. At present, 47 large yards, with 209 berths, were at work on ocean-going merchant-vessels. From October to December 1917 the sinkings by enemy submarine were the lowest on record since "intensive" piracy began. On present-day figures the First Lord held that it was within the province of the shipyards to make good the world's losses. Sir Eric Geddes deprecated concern on the part of the public. But the public does well to be concerned, without panic, for only thus can a proper stimulus be applied. The present is not the best of all possible worlds, and, the more we realise that fact,

[Continued on page 40]



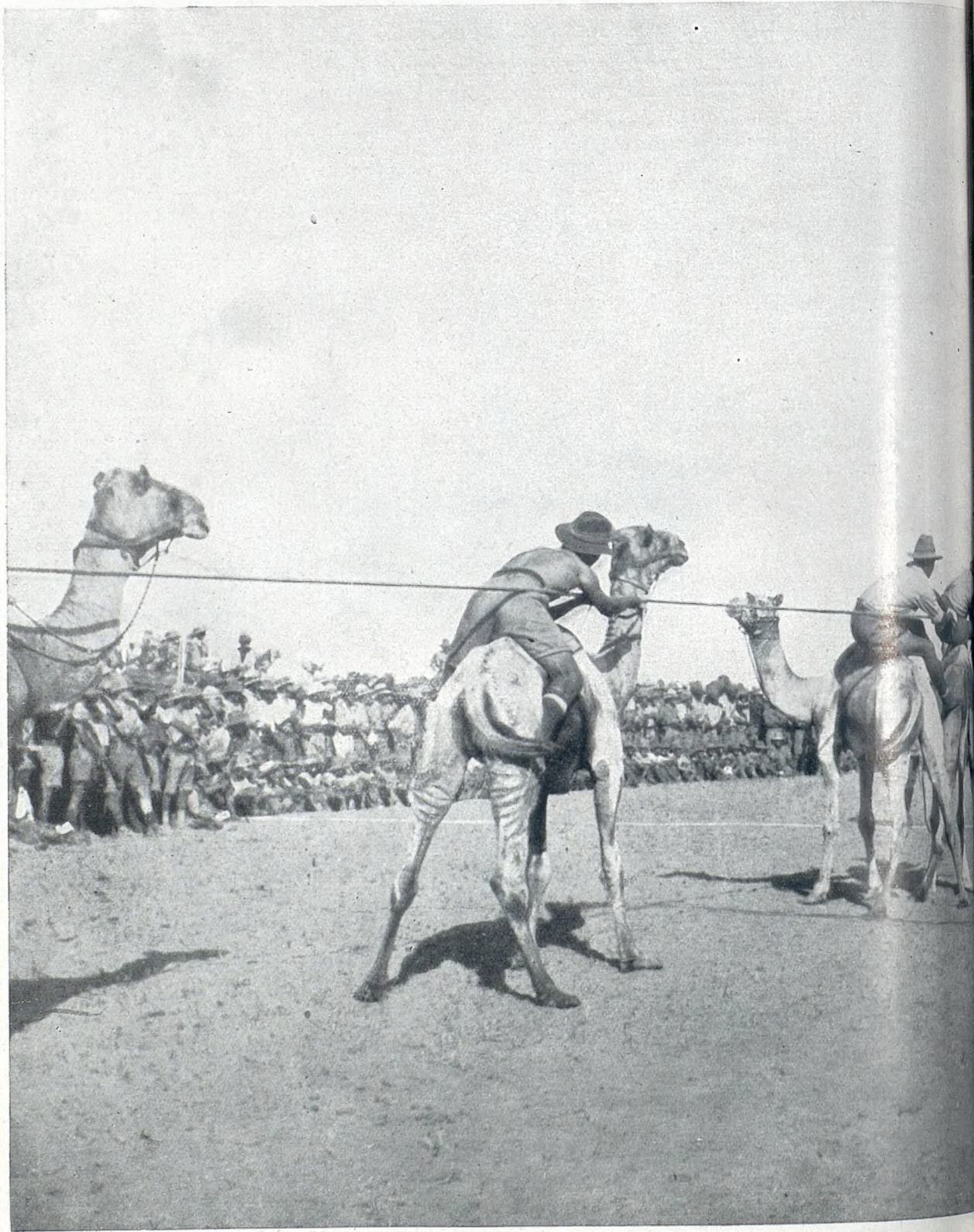
ON THE PALESTINE ARMY'S LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS: TURKISH PRISONERS BEING ESCORTED TO A DETENTION CAMP BY FRENCH SPAHIS.



ON THE PALESTINE ARMY'S LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS: BEDOUIN MARAUDERS BEING BROUGHT IN BY A DESERT POLICE CAMEL PATROL.



Palestine Army Camels in Sport: A Novel Role for Mr. Kipling



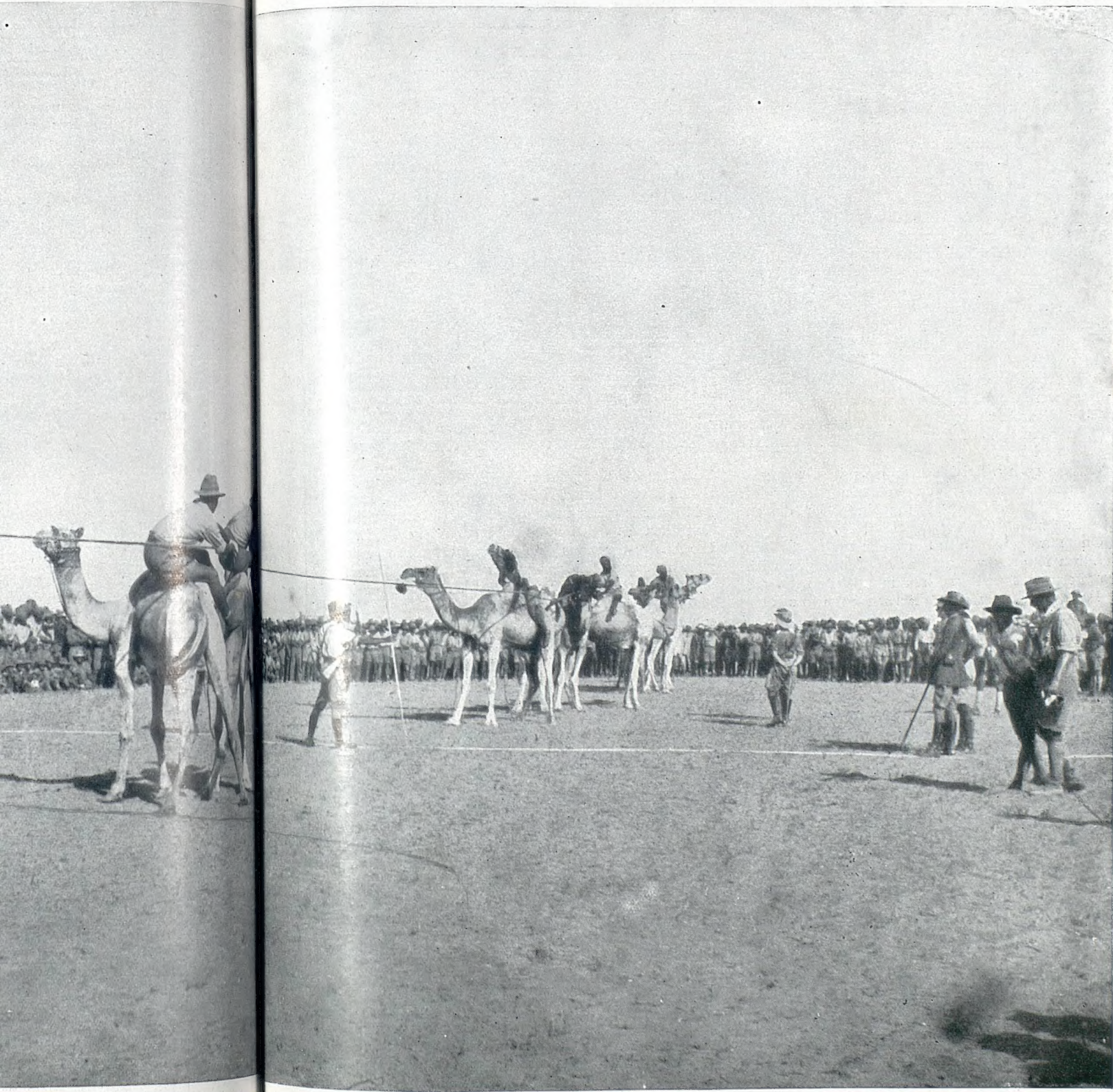
A CAMEL CORPS TUG-OF-WAR AT A BASE CAMP

The incident shown here is surely the first time that camels have had a part in a tug-of-war. At any rate, it must be the first photograph, or picture, ever taken of the "oont" so engaged. The display in question came off at a camp sports meeting held in Palestine, where troops of both the British and Indian Armies formed spectators. The competing teams, as

SPOTTING, ABOUT TO BEGIN: AUSTRIAN

shown in the illustration, were men of the Indian Army. The tug-of-war is shown just over the dividing line. How the camels

in Sport: A Novel Role for Mr. Kipling's Immortalised "Oont."



TUG-OF-WAR AT A BASE CAMP SPORTS MEETING, ABOUT TO BEGIN: AUSTRALIANS V. INDIANS.

shown in the illustration, were men of one of the Anzac camel corps on one side, and camel *sowars*, Indian soldiers, as their antagonists. The tug-of-war is shown just as it was about to open, with umpire standing by the centre mark on the rope just over the dividing line. How the camels comported themselves, anyone knowing the ways of the beast can imagine.

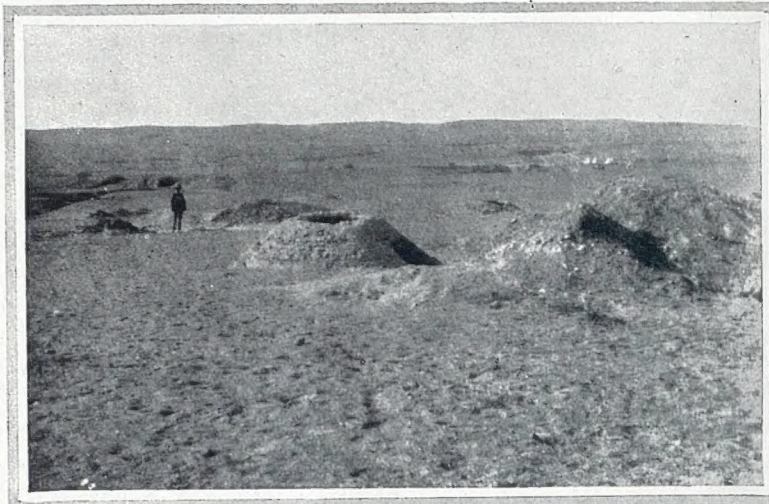
the more energy we shall produce for the task that still lies ahead. The figure 3½ million tons sunk conveys to the average man only a vaguely vast idea of ships sunk. Taking, however, the minimum "large ship" classification of the weekly table of losses—namely, 1600 tons—the total would represent over 2187 large vessels sunk by submarine within the year, or 182½ ships of that size lost per month. Obviously the actual number is less, but the object-lesson holds good, for the task of replacing the lost tonnage is equally arduous. This concrete view of the case may be commended with confidence to the British workman. We should like to see it treated pictorially on posters, with the legend: "Our lost merchant fleet—make it good."

The week's returns of sinkings were eleven large, six small, and two fishing-vessels sunk, a reduction of four in large craft lost.

On the 19th a British seaplane patrol engaged two enemy seaplanes ten miles north-east of Borkum. One German machine was driven down in flames. All our aircraft returned.

On March 21 a Franco-British destroyer squadron fought two actions off Zeebrugge with two German squadrons, sinking, it is believed, at least four enemies. British monitors also bombarded Ostend.

can make the necessary beneficent arrangements. By the time these lines are published, the Germans may have occupied Petrograd. On the 20th they were moving also on Moscow, and were reported at Dno, half-way between Moscow and Petrograd.



ACROSS MANY CENTURIES: WELLS, TRADITIONALLY SAID TO HAVE BEEN DUG BY ISAAC, RE-EXCAVATED BY BRITISH R.E. AFTER BEING BLOCKED UP BY THE TURKS.



DOING DUTY ON THE SINAI DESERT FIELD LIGHT RAILWAY, BETWEEN THE SUEZ CANAL AND SOUTHERN PALESTINE: TWO OF OUR ENGINES.

The violation of the peace proceeded apace on Russian soil. The Germanisation of Lithuania and Courland was practically *fait accompli*; that of Livonia and Esthonia imminent. The same good fortune threatens Finland, as soon as the Hun

The Moscow Congress ratified the Peace, but the Social Revolutionaries intend to fight on. Lenin still dreams of an international proletariat rising, and thence salvation. Pushing east in Ukrania, the Austro-Germans occupied Soumy, five hours' march from Kharkoff, where the Bolshevik Government had its seat. It is an odd distortion of the old tag, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

The Roumanian armistice was extended to March 22. Peace was still not formally concluded, but the new Roumanian Cabinet of Marghiloman—a packed body of Central Powers supporters—could be trusted to do its duty by its masters.

An unusual activity on all sectors was reported from the Balkans. British and French artillery and aviators gave the enemy very considerable annoyance in the Struma, Vardar, and Doiran regions. The question of an enemy attack in force in Macedonia was once more discussed. A train was bombed at Porna station by our airmen.

From other Eastern war areas there was no further news of any importance.

Trouble in Baluchistan has necessitated a punitive expedition.

The New Curfew (to economise light and fuel) is to close playhouses at 10.30, and restaurants at 10.

LONDON: MARCH 23, 1918.

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PREPARED FOR